Opportunities exist for U.S. agricultural products especially bulk commodities. Algeria has implemented measures to support intensive production, particularly in cereals and dairy. With the impending conclusion of a bilateral dairy breeder cattle certificate, there is enormous potential for exports of U.S. breeder cattle as well as to participate in the development of modern dairy production facilities.
Algeria remains an unknown to many foreign entities as a result primarily of its approach to foreign investment and marketing the country as a good place to do business. Indeed, the Algerian government has pledged to continue its efforts to diversify the economy and attract foreign and domestic investment outside the energy sector. To this end, the government encourages foreign and domestic investment in the agriculture sector to boost its development and production.

The Algerian government’s vision is to intensify agricultural production particularly in cereals and dairy and to create modern agricultural complexes. To achieve these goals public land for agricultural use is available to the private sector on concessional terms. Algeria’s overall strategy is to reduce its reliance on imports. The fall in the price of oil is also a contributing factor.

The agriculture sector contributes on average about 10 percent of Algeria’s GDP (2014 estimates) and employs at least 20 percent of the population in rural areas. Algeria has about 8.4 million hectares of arable land, roughly 3.5 percent of the total surface area. Algeria’s agriculture is mostly rain fed, and often suffers from drought over consecutive years. Only 12 percent of this arable land is irrigated. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is engaged in development projects to extend irrigated areas to 2 million hectares by 2019. About 51 percent of the total arable land is dedicated to field crops, mostly cereals and pulses, 6 percent to arboriculture, and 3 percent to industrial crops. About 70 percent of farms comprise less than 10 hectares, and 80 percent of these farms are individual farms.

While Algeria continues to import about $9.31 billion in agricultural commodities and food (2015) and is one of the world’s largest importers of wheat ($2.39 billion) and dairy products ($1.16 billion), the United States exports about $137 million (source: BICO reports) in food and agricultural products to Algeria. The leading U.S. agricultural exports in 2015 were tree nuts, dried fruits, durum wheat, corn and pulses. The European Union remains Algeria’s major supplier, accounting for almost 45 percent of food and agricultural imports.

As a result of its geographic proximity to Europe and the lack of direct shipping lines between the U.S. and North Africa, U.S. exporters face stiff competition from EU suppliers. Transshipment of U.S. exports through Europe significantly increases shipping costs. As a result, U.S. exports are less competitive. U.S. food and agricultural exports to Algeria consist mostly of bulk commodities, including wheat, corn, vegetable oils, and dairy products as well as planting seeds and tree nuts, there is a growing market for some processed food products.

Agricultural and Trade Indicators (source: Algerian Official Trade Data)
### Key Demographic Developments:

Algeria is located in Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Morocco and Tunisia with 2,381,741 sq km total land, slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Texas. The desert covers more than four-fifths of the country.

As of 1 January 2016, the population of Algeria was estimated to be 40 million people. More than 70 percent of the population lives in cities. The capital, Algiers with a population of almost 4 million is the nation’s largest city. At least half of Algeria’s working population is employed in the industrial and service sectors. Algeria’s official language is Arabic but Amazigh (a Berber language) and French are widely spoken the country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Country Area</th>
<th>238 million HA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Arable Land</td>
<td>8.4 million HA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Arable Land Irrigated</td>
<td>12.5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Production Growth Rate (2015)</td>
<td>7.5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Imports from All Countries (CY2015)</td>
<td>$9.31 Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Imports from U.S./Market Share (CY2015)</td>
<td>$227 million /2.4 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Wheat All Origin / U.S. Origin Market Share (CY2015)</td>
<td>$2.39 Billion /3 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Durum / U.S. Origin (CY2015)</td>
<td>$783 million / 9.5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bread Wheat/ U.S. Origin (CY2015)</td>
<td>$1.61 billion / 0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Corn / U.S. Origin (CY2015)</td>
<td>$872 million / 5.3 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dairy/ U.S. Origin (CY2015)</td>
<td>$1.16 billion / 0.10 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils $ Fats / U.S. Origin (CY2015)</td>
<td>$715 million / 0.54 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses /U.S. Origin (CY2015)</td>
<td>$238 million / 2.4 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fruit &amp; Dried Fruit/Tree Nuts /U.S. Origin (CY2015)</td>
<td>$443 million / 11.8 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rice / U.S. Origin (CY 2015)</td>
<td>$62 million / 0 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Advantages**
- Algeria is still largely unexplored and developing a market with many needs.
- The Government wants to intensify dairy and cereal production. There is a strong desire to build modern production facilities.
- The reputation of U.S. agriculture and agribusiness for quality and reliability of supply.
- Infrastructure, investment and modernization of distribution channels are creating opportunities in the agricultural and food processing sectors.
- Local industries and processing sector expanding rapidly and still relying on imported raw material.
- Distribution sector needs American know-how to

**Challenges**
- Good knowledge of the market and administrative procedures.
- Geographical disadvantage, due to proximity with Europe. No direct shipping lines, making transit from Europe necessary.
- Relatively high cost of U.S. food and agricultural products.
- Strong EU/French influence in food marketing and retail sector. Traditional distribution network still predominant.
- New Government Strategy to reduce imports to curb impact of oil price decline constrains government revenues.
- The EU-Algerian Association Agreement
SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

- Algeria is not a member of the World Trade Organization but has continued to seek accession since 1998.

- Algeria and the European Union signed an association agreement in 2005. The agreement provides for the gradual removal of import duties on E.U. industrial products over 12 years and removed duties immediately on 2,000 other products.

- Algeria is a member in the Arab Free Trade Zone Agreement.

- The MoA has legislative responsibility for domestic food production and for health and safety aspects of imported agricultural and food products. Information can be found at: http://www.minagri.dz

- Sanitary and phytosanitary regulations are in place.

- The Order of May 7, 2015 (published in the Official Journal N44 of August 19, 2015) modifies and completes the Order of July 14, 2002 published in the Official Journal N62 September 15, 2002) that establishes the list of plant varieties that require authorization prior to importation and the specifies the phytosanitary requirements, all plant or vegetal products are subject to import authorization prior to importation. The specifications are listed in the authorization for each product.

- Phytosanitary certificates are mandatory for all food products

- Certificate of conformity and quality as well as a certificate of origin are mandatory for all imported products along with the customs documents (bill of lading and commercial invoice)

- Algeria introduced import and export licensing (published in the Official Journal No 66 December 9, 2015), to manage quotas for agricultural commodities and goods to being imported or exported. The first list related to products originating from the E.U. The list included; durum wheat and bread wheat, barley, oats, corn, rice coarse grains as well as oilseeds along with live animals, meat, milk and cheese, eggs, crude vegetable oil, sugar and many more.

- Official Orders can be found at: www.joradp.dz.

- The Ministry of Commerce is responsible for all food inspections, quality control, anti-fraud activities, and regulation, as well as labeling regulations and laboratory inspections. Food regulations can be found at: www.mincommerce.gov.dz)

- Labels should be written in Arabic but French and other languages are optional. (The
Standards are consistent with Codex Alimentarius.

Imported goods are subject to; custom duties, value added tax, and some local taxes.

Algeria applies the Harmonized Nomenclature and Classification system. The maximum rate for customs duties has been lowered to 30 percent. There are now only three categories for duties: 5 percent for raw materials, 15 percent for semi-processed products, and 30 percent for consumer-ready or high-value products.

A domestic consumption tax applies to about 20 products that are considered luxury goods (tariff code chapters 08, 09, 16, and 22). Information on tariffs can be found at: http://www.douane.gov.dz/Consulter%20le%20tarif%20douanier.html

The VAT is 7 and 17 percent depending on the product. There may be some changes to the VAT in the 2017 Finance Law 2017.

Information about Algerian Customs requirements can be found (in French) at http://www.douane.gov.dz/.

As of January 1, 2014, Letters of Credit approved by Algerian banks or documentary collection are the only means of payment for imported goods. This is in accordance with Section 81 of the 2014 Finance Law.

Payment for goods requires an invoice with a bank domiciliation and customs clearance documents.

Algeria uses the metric system.

French is the predominant business language.

Most importers are located in large cities and import through the ports of Algiers, Oran, Bejaia, Mostaganem and Jijel. They import both bulk and packaged products. The products are distributed to wholesalers in wholesale markets, and then sold in small stores, supermarkets and open markets.

SECTION III. MARKET STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

The private sector is comprised of wheat and feed millers, dairy processors, vegetable oil refiners, sugar refiners, beverage producers as well as caners, and a pastry industry.

Food Retail and Distribution:

The supermarket sector needs further development. There are only two private Algerian supermarket
chains and one French supermarket operating in Algiers and other major cities in Algeria. After the privatization of the state-owned distribution channels in 1996, grocery stores and small private supermarkets opened and sold imported products and semi-processed products. Consumers can find bulk, packaged and high value products, both local and imported, in small supermarkets called “superettes.”

**HRI sector:**

This sector is growing and needs expansion. The opening of international hotel chains boosts demand for quality food. Growth is expected to continue as changes occur in cities with an increasing number of working-women, turning to ready to eat meals or semi-processed products.

**Milling and Dairy industries:**

About 300 private and former state-owned mills as well as about 182 dairy plants (2015) operate in different regions with varying capacities. These enterprises are increasingly interested in U.S. products and expertise.

**Beverage, Canning, Snacks and Pastry industries:**

The local food processing industry is improving and upgrading and represent a good opportunity for U.S. expertise and food ingredient exporters.

**SECTION IV. BEST CONSUMER ORIENTED PRODUCTS PROSPECTS**

Although most U.S. exports to Algeria are bulk commodities, there is still a small and growing market for some processed products.

**BEST PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**

**Wheat:**

Algeria is one of the world largest importers of wheat. Cereals represent 38 percent of Algeria’s total food import bill (2015) and also the top food import. Algeria imported 6 to 7 MMT per annum of wheat over the past five years of which bread wheat always represents 75 to 83 percent of wheat imports. Algeria will continue to import wheat particularly, bread wheat as it plants less bread wheat than durum.

**Algeria’s Imports of Wheat Five -Years comparison**

(In CY and 1000 MT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALL ORIGINS</th>
<th>US ORIGIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durum</td>
<td>Bread Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY2015</td>
<td>1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY2014</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY2013</td>
<td>1088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY2012</td>
<td>1580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY2011</td>
<td>1852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Corn:
Demand from the dairy and beef sectors as well as increased modernization efforts in the sector have driven the increase in corn imports over the last five years. U.S. origin corn competes with cheaper Argentine corn (since 2008). U.S. exports resumed again in MY2010 but are irregular. U.S. exports represented 4 percent of MY2015 imports.

Table: Algeria Corn Imports by Origin
Comparison in 1000 MT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CY11</th>
<th>CY12</th>
<th>CY13</th>
<th>CY14</th>
<th>CY15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>2411</td>
<td>2243</td>
<td>3167</td>
<td>2719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>1007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3153</strong></td>
<td><strong>3041</strong></td>
<td><strong>3219</strong></td>
<td><strong>4108</strong></td>
<td><strong>4417</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Algerian Official Trade Data

Soybean Meal:
Demand for soybean meal comes mostly from the poultry feed manufacturers. Since there is no crushing plant in Algeria coupled with the feed manufacture expansion, demand is expected to remain high. The major suppliers are Argentina and the United States. U.S. soybean meal exports to Algeria declined sharply—similar to corn—due to a lack of price competitiveness and Algeria’s preference for the red color of Argentina corn. Imports reached 1.42 MMT in CY2015.

Table: Algeria Soybean Meal Imports by Origin
Comparison in 1000 MT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CY11</th>
<th>CY12</th>
<th>CY13</th>
<th>CY14</th>
<th>CY15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1075</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>1182</td>
<td>1286</td>
<td>1266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Algerian Official Trade Data
DDGS
According to U.S. Grains Council, 1368 MT of DDGS was imported in CY2013 and 5328 MT in CY2014. Given increasing demand for protein meal, DDGS represent an opportunity for U.S. suppliers, especially if they are willing to provide technical information and assistance and other trade servicing activities.

Pulses
Algeria imports an average of 200,000 MT of pulses annually, mainly from Canada, Mexico, Argentina, and India. The pulses consist mainly of beans, lentils, chickpeas, and beans for seeding. This sector represents another opportunity for U.S suppliers. U.S. pulse exports have trended upward for the past several years with plenty of potential for future growth. U.S. exports were 2.4 percent of the pulses market in CY2015. This consisted mainly of chickpeas, lentils, beans, and peas.

Vegetable Oil and Other Oilseeds Products
Algerian oilseed cultivation is not well developed. Aside from olive oil production, which remains traditional, Algeria does not crush any oilseeds. Most of the commercialized oil is produced domestically from imported crude oil, which is refined locally. The most popular oils are sunflower oil and olive oil. Soybean oil represents the second most commonly used oil in baked goods, pastry, chocolate, cheese, biscuits, chips, candies, cosmetics, and canned fish.

Dairy Products (Non-fat Dry Milk, Whole Milk Powder)
Algeria’s powdered milk imports averaged about 315 million MT valued at $1.20 billion over the last six years. Dairy products represented 12.5 percent ($1.17 billion) of total food imports ($9.31 billion) in CY2015. U.S. exports were 0.1 percent of the market in 2015, due to non-competitive prices compared with European prices as well as the proximity and good freight rates have always resulted in EU - Algeria trade being more advantageous.

Algerian milk powder imports Six-Year Comparison in MT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ALL ORIGINS</th>
<th>US ORIGIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NFDM</td>
<td>WMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY2015</td>
<td>135845</td>
<td>224971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY2014</td>
<td>167740</td>
<td>205725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY2013</td>
<td>119322</td>
<td>142979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY2012</td>
<td>110280</td>
<td>188025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY2011</td>
<td>125373</td>
<td>204472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY 2010</td>
<td>97492</td>
<td>167070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Algerian Official Trade Data
Seafood Products exports to Algeria:
Algeria is looking for partners to help it improve its seafood and fishing sector. The MoA launched a five year development plan called “Aqua Pêche 2020” to increase fish production and preserve the natural potential. The plan is to increase production to 200,000 MT/year and preserve natural potential in marine and inland fisheries. The MoA promotes aquaculture as a component of the agriculture sector with good return on investment.

Turkey Poults:
U.S. exports of day-pod turkey poults are trending upward. U.S. exports were 9 percent of total imports in CY2014 and 9.6 percent ($2 million) in CY2015. French exports represented 90.3 percent in 2015, 83 percent in 2014 and has been the number one supplier for the last five years, followed by the U.S.

Dairy Cattle and Genetics:
The development of the dairy sector remains a priority as the Algerian government tries to reduce its reliance on imports of milk powder by 2020. Several programs have been implemented to reach this goal. For example, dairy farm projects (1000 to 10,000 head) are the preferred model in order to increase capacity to meet domestic demand and export surplus dairy products. The farm projects benefit from significant land and water resources.

Local media reports indicate that upwards of 240,000 dairy cattle will be imported by 2019 as part of this program. In addition, the MoA has called for investment in the dairy processing sector to increase the availability of fresh milk as well as to convert excess milk into powder reduce milk powder imports.

There are opportunities for the U.S. dairy industry in this sector. USDA and the MoA are negotiating breeder cattle export protocols to facilitate trade.

Tree nuts and processed fruits; (Dried fruits, fruits and derivatives):
Demand for fruits and dried fruits remains high. Algeria imported about $443 million in CY2015. The United State is the leading exporter of tree nut to Algeria. Algeria has imported an average of $37 million over the last five years and $30.7 million in CY2015 alone.

Frozen meat:
Algeria has opened its market to meat imports and could be a market for the United States if sanitary certificates are agreed upon. However, hormone/growth enhancers could present a problem to U.S. exporters. Currently, Algeria imports beef from Brazil, Argentina, New Zealand, Uruguay, and Australia.

Planting Seeds:
There are opportunities for U.S. planting seeds. The United States exported an average of $3.2 million of planting seeds to Algeria during the past five years. In CY2015 U.S. exports were valued at about $3 million and in CY2014 $4.8 million.
BEST PROSPECTS FOR INVESTMENT

-Dairy and livestock industry/ integrated farms
-Aquaculture projects
-Distribution
-Cold chain
-Agricultural Machinery
- Food processing packaging and equipment
-Crushing plants and feed manufactures
-Meat industry and derivatives (slaughterhouses and processing)

SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

The Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) at the American Embassy Algiers provides trade servicing and information about the Algerian market. The OAA provides market briefing, market tours, importer lists, and schedules B2B meetings.
-Workweek: Sunday - Thursday-8:00-5:00.
-Typically Algerian work day -8:30-12:00 and 1:00 pm-4:30 pm.
-Algeria is on Greenwich Mean Time + 1.

CONTACTS

U.S. Embassy / USDA- Foreign Agricultural Service:
Local Address: 5, Chemin Bachir Ibrahimi, El Biar, Alger, Algerie
Phone: (213-770) 08-2111/2112
Fax : (213-21) 60-75-84
E-mail: AgAlgiers@fas.usda.gov

U.S. Embassy Algiers, Algeria
Local Address: 5, chemin Bachir Ibrahimi, El Biar, Alger, Algerie
Phone: (213-770) 08-2000
Fax : (213-21) 60-73-35
Website: http://algiers.usembassy.gov/
Business: http://algiers.usembassy.gov/business.html

Ministry of Agriculture
Address: 12 Avenue Colonel Amirouche, Algiers
Phone: (213-23)-50-32-38
Fax: (213-23)-50-31-17
Website: http://www.minagri.dz

Ministry of Commerce
Address : Cité Zerhouni Mokhtar El Mohamadia (Ex : Les Bananiers)
Phone : (213-21)-89-00-74/75…85
Fax : (213-21)-89-00-34
E-mail : info@mincommerce.gov.dz
Website:  www.mincommerce.gov.dz

**Algerian Customs**
Address: 19 rue du Docteur Saadane, Alger  
Phone:  (213-21)-72-59-59  
Fax:  (213-21)-72-59-75  
Website:  http://www.douane.gov.dz/

**Other Websites Resources**

U.S. Commercial Service in Algeria:  http://export.gov/algeria  
American Chamber of Commerce:  http://www.amcham-algeria.org  
Algerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry:  http://www.caci.com.dz  
World Trade Center Algeria:  http://www.wtcalgeria.com  

**HOTELS:**

**El-Djazair**  
Avenue Souidani Boudjemaa- Algiers  
Phone:  (213-21) 69-21-21 or (213-21) 23-09-33 to 37  
Fax:  (213-21) 69-35-08  
(213-21) 69-27-00

**El-Aurassi**  
Avenue Frantz Fanon- Algiers  
Phone:  (213-21) 74-82-52  
Fax:  (213-21) 71-72-87 or (213-21) 71-72-90

**Sheraton- Club des Pins**  
Staoueli- Algiers  
Phone:  (213-21) 37-77-77 or (213-21) 37-88-88  
Fax:  (213-21) 37-74-10 or (213-21) 37-77-00

**Hilton Hotel**  
Palais des Expositions - Algiers  
Phone:  (213-21) 21-96-96 or (213-21) 20-10-10  
Fax:  (213-21) 21-06-06 or (213-21) 21-95-74

**Sofitel**  
Le Hamma Algiers  
Phone:  (213-21) 68-52-10/ Fax:  (213.21) 67-31-42
Sheraton- Oran
Route des Falaises, Avenue Canastel, Sedikia, Oran
Phone : (213-41) 59-01-00 / Fax : (213-41) 59-01-01

Four Points by Sheraton- Oran
Boulevard du 19 Mars, Route des falaises, Oran, 31000, Algérie
Phone: (213-41)59-02-59

Mercure
BP 12- 5 Juillet, Bab Ezzouar- Algiers
Phone: (213-21) 24-59-70/ Fax: (213.21) 24-59-10/19

IBIS Hotel Algiers Airport
Route de l’Université Bab Ezzouar-BP 134 Dar El Beida, 16011, Algiers
Phone: (213-21) 98-80-00/ Fax: (213.21) 98-80-01

IBIS Hotel Oran Les Falaises
Avenue De Canastel, Route Des Falaises, 31000 – Oran
Phone: (213-41) 98-23-00 / Fax: (213.41) 59-07-07

IBIS Hotel Tlemcen
Boulevard El Kiffane
Wilaya de Tlemcen, 13000 – Tlemcen, Algeria
Tel :( 213-43) 98-10-10 Fax :( 213-43) 38-12-12

IBIS Hotel Constantine
2 Square hadj Ali, 25000, Constantine, Algeria.
Tel :(213-31) 99-20-00 Fax :(213-31) 64-12-44

FOOD & AGRICULTURAL FAIRS:
DJAZAGRO: This fair is held every April and is considered the best to reach professionals in agribusiness, food processing and equipment.

SIPSA-SIMA: An international show held in October focuses on animal health, fruits and vegetables as well as equipment. This show feature farmers, breeders, food processors, producers and importers.

ALGIERS INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR: Held each year in June, gathers a large number of foreign participants in all sectors.

ALGERIAN HOLIDAYS

Religious holidays follow the lunar calendar and thus move back 10 days every calendar year. Below are Algerian holidays for the calendar year 2017.

January 1, 2017 New Year
APPENDIX-STATISTICS

TABLE A. KEY TRADE & DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population (July 2016)</td>
<td>40.26 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Growth Rate (2016)</td>
<td>1.77 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Population under the Age of 15 (2016)</td>
<td>29.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate Total (2015)</td>
<td>80.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate Men/Women (2015)</td>
<td>87.2 percent – 73.1 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population /Total (2015)</td>
<td>70.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation Rate Consumer Prices (2015 est.)</td>
<td>4.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Per Capita (2014)</td>
<td>$5,360.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate (2016)</td>
<td>9.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation Male/Female (2013)</td>
<td>81/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP composition by sector of origin:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>13.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>39 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services (2015)</td>
<td>47.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force (2015)</td>
<td>11.93 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Exchange Rate: $1=1A.D. (2015)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US Exports of Agriculture, Fish, & Forestry Products to Algeria
CY 2011-2015 (In Million Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US EXPORTS</th>
<th>Calendar Years (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>January-September</th>
<th>% Chg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>59.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean Oil</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn and Coarse Grain</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Products</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>132.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean Meal</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics